THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1894. WASHINGTON OFFICE-1420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls.

Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. baily only, three months. 2.00 Eunday only, one year 2.00 WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier......15 cta WEEKLY. Per Year.....\$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send

subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper A CNE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenby e is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this poper must, in order to receive attention, be actemp anies by the name and address of thewriter,

THE INDIAN POLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS- American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. IHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CH1CAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. &T. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

When the law is backed with adequate force the Coxeyites come down with commendable agility.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

There were Popullsts in 1892, but they had so much work to do that they had no time to devise Coxey excursions.

Democratic managers admit that the Republicans would win in Indiana if the election should be held to-day, but they are counting on a decline in Republican spirit and purpose before November.

It is a noteworthy fact that all the commonweal leaders are egotistical and vainglorious fellows consumed with a desire for notoriety. Their anxiety to be seen and heard crops out constantly. This lust for public notice is an unfortunate factor in the

The special election for Congressman which occurs to-morrow in the Third Ohio district will be one of the most interesting of the year thus far. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and the Republicans may not carry it, but the indications are that they will poil a largely increased

It has been telegraphed over the country that "Colonel" Aubrey's army here numbered seven hundred on Friday. Seventy would be a very liberal estimate; consequently, if the Coxeyites elsewhere are as largely flat men the 6,199 which are footed up as the number on the march is not over six hundred.

The last "general order" issued to the Coxey gang said that on Tuesday "the commonweal will make the ever-to-be-remembered march to the steps of the Capitol." The Washington chief of police says the gang can march down Pennsylvania avenue if they behave themselves, but that no procession can enter the Capitol grounds. Tomorrow will show which is right.

It seems that the terrible blunder which Secretary Gresham led the President into to spite General Harrison should be a sufficient warning without surrendering our interests in Samoa to England and Germany simply to show hostility to the Harrison policy. If the reports coming from Europe are true, there is a willingness in the State Department at Washington to have Great Britain assume a protectorate over the isl-

If the miners' strike continues any length of time there is a possibility of the old proverb about carrying coals to Newcastle being realized at Pittsburg. The Chronicle-Telegraph of that city says: "It is said that local stocks are nearly all bought up by manufacturers, and thus the spectacle may be witnessed of coal being brought up the Ohio, either such as had been sent down before from this port or derived from the Kanawha region, where the cessation from mining is not so general as it is here."

The indications are that the combined efforts of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle to fix up a tariff bill that will pass the Senate will be successful, but what kind of a bill will it be? It will bear no resemblance to the original Wilson bill which passed the House as an administration measure, and will be principally made up of concessions to trusts and sops to sectional demands and local industries, But Democrats have reached a point where they do not much care what kind of a tariff bill they pass so they pass something under that name.

The New York Legislature, which has adjourned, made an excellent record in the main. It reduced the appropriations from \$17,426,000 to \$15,102,000. It passed three measures designed to secure honest elections, but a bill providing for a ballot similar to that used in Indiana was defeated by a Democratic veto. It should be added that the Republican majority was embarrassed by a half dozen members who seemed to be controlled by the Tammany lobby. This should be a warning to the Republicans of Indiana to nominate men of intelligence and integrity for members of the Legislature.

The House devoted itself on Friday to the discussion of the merits of a cotton claim, which, if the action should be taken that the committee recommended, would establish a precedent for the payment of \$102,000,000 of cotton claims. In this case the owner was shown to be a disloyal person, but the scheme now is to bring the claims in behalf of heirs who were minors ut the time the cotton was seized by the United States, If Congress shall admit that the heirs of disloyal persons shall be paid the losses sustained by the disloyal during the war the people might as well prepare to pay a sum greater than the national debt at the close of the war.

It is to be hoped the bill now before Congress relative to the pooling of railroad rates will pass. The unsuccessful attempt to

regard shows the necessity for amending it. Pooling is far better, both for the roads and the public, than cutting rates, and the best informed railroad men in the country now believe that pooling, instead of being prohibited, should be legalized. Of course, the rate schedule should be under the control of some disinterested body like the Interstate-commerce Commission. As the railroads cannot regulate their rates among themselves, they ought to come together and agree upon some basis for the division of traffic, fix rates on a satisfactory basis, and, to prevent them from putting them too high, let the Interstate-commerce Commission be authorized to pass upon their fairness. It is probable the pending bill will embody this idea.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTIONS. On Tuesday municipal elections will occur in all the cities of Indiana except in a few which have special charters. The elections will be very general and more than usually significant. All the elections that have occurred during the present year, including some State and many municipal, have shown in an unusually large degree the influence of national issues, and there is reason to believe those soon to occur in this State will also. The truth is, there never was a time when national issues were more overshadowing than they are at present. It is unusual for such issuez to affect local elections in an "off year." but the year of grace 1894 is a conspicuous exception. The Democratic party has made it so. Had General Harrison been reelected President the prosperity of the country would have continued without interruption, and to-day, instead of paralyzed industries and thousands of men clamoring for work or bread, our mills and factories would all be running full time, and the busy hum of industry would be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. The contrast between what might I ave been and what is has caused the peopie to do a great deal of hard thinking, and is likely to lead to a great deal of hard voting. It is to be hoped the result will appear in largely increased Republican majorities in the elections of to-mor-

AN OLD EVIL IN A NEW FORM.

Many, not to say most, people seem to forget the past in their anxieties regarding the present. So they are now saying that there was never such an ominous uprising as that which is known as Coxeyism. The timid are already frightened and those who laughed at it at first are now regarding the movement with seriousness. While there has never been anything quite like Coxeyism in this country there have been demonstrations quite as serious. In 1878 Denis Kearney from the sand lots of San Francisco visited the Eastern cities preaching with vigor the heresles which Fry presents in a diluted form. It was a period of strikes, particularly of railroad strikes. Wherever Kearney appeared there were immense and enthusiastic audiences. His talk was of incendiary character and he threatened monopolists and the money power with violence. He demanded immense issues of greenbacks and had behind him a number of men of national reputation and popular personality. At one time it looked as if the Kearney mobs would carry out his threats. In several cities the militia was made ready for a call. Several States called upon the President for the assistance of federal troops. It appeared to many at one period as if Kearneyism would carry all the elections, but it gradually died out before the elections were held and was beaten all along the line. Kearney was brought East to help the then Greenback party. Some of the same leaders are living now and are in the same continuous conspiracy against the prosperity and the laws of the land. Others finding no support elsewhere have joined them. In 1878 they egged Denis Kearney on, they sat upon platforms while he threatened violence to the money power. They overshot the mark as they always have since. Kearneyism frightened the very people the greenback leaders expected that he would win. The paralysis of industry by Clevelandism filled the country with idle men and brought to the front the men with unbalanced intellects who are the national promoters of calamity. Coxey is a Populist, as is every leader in this foolish advance on Washington. The movement is the result of Populist teaching and heresies. The very things the leaders demand, the chief of which is an unlimited issue of flat paper money, would involve the country in a panic compared with which the present stagnation would be of no consequence. Now, as in 1878, this rising of the victims of the heresies of the Populists will rebound to the injury of these leaders who seek political power by destroying the financial fabric of the Nation. When Coxeyism becomes a burden upon half the people in the country they will have no patience with the party of Jerry Simpson, Governors Waite and Lewellyn and their kindred.

NO COXEYISM IN THE SOUTH.

The Atlanta Constitution, commenting on the fact that there is nothing of the Coxey

business south of the Ohio river, says: The masses of the South have felt the recent depression in common with the peole of other sections, but they have accepted their lot without a murmur. They have organized no industrial armies, and they have not started out on long tramping tours. They have never dreamed of invading Washington or any other city. They have remained at home, taking such work as they could get, and when they have felt the pinch of poverty they have practiced hard economy. When they have felt dissatisfied with the dilatory policy of their lawmakers they have made themselves heard through their petitions and resolutions, but it has never occurred to them that they would be justified in visiting the national capital at the expense of

others to demand relief. The South remains conservative and peaceful. Her people, rich and poor, of ooth races, are united in upholding the reign of law, and when they cannot redress their grievances and improve their condition in an orderly way they make the best of the situation and work out their destiny on the lines of patience, industry and economy. No hint of socialism or communism ever comes from the South. These political heresies flourish only in the North and West. The old confederates and their sons believe that their industry and thrift will finally settle every problem. They hold that the ballot is the best weapon for freemen in a republic like

end the people will have their way. This is in good temper and worth thinking about. It is undeniable that the commonweal movement thus far is confined entirely to the Northern and Western States, and, as human nature is constituted, it is

ours, and they feel confident that in the

claim for their section whatever credit belongs to the fact. The remarks of the Constitution in regard to the duties of good citizenship are well put, and if they have a savor of self-complacency there is still enough truth in them to convey a lesson. In some other respects, notably the enforcement of law and regard for private rights, the South can learn a great deal from the North, but in the present instance she is setting a good example.

There are obvious reasons why the spirit of discontent which is now finding expression in miscalled "industrial army" movements should be far more prevalent in the North than in the South. It may be true, as the Constitution says, that the masses of the South have felt the recent depression in commerce with the people of other sections, but it cannot be possible that they have felt it nearly as much as those of the North. By as much as the commercial interests of the North are greater than those of the South the former has felt the depression more. The South has few extensive manufacturing or mining interests, no great centers of population, few large towns, a small floating population, comparatively few foreigners and nothing of the anarchistic element. There are not many honest workingmen in the various gangs which are now beating their way across the country, but there are a few, and the pinching hard times cause thousands of others to sympathize with the commonwealers. The conditions which produce these results do not exist in the South, and just now it is reaping the benefit of the fact.

In providing for the establishment of a State colony of epileptics New York has imitated the progressive example of Ohio, as doubtless other States will do in time. Evidently it is as much the duty of the State to care for this class of helpless unfortunates as for any other. There are over six hundred of them in the poor houses of New York, who are now wholly deprived of what experience has everywhere proved is the greatest boon to epileptics, viz., healthful, outdoor employment. The bill which has just been signed by Governor Flower provides for the purchase of an eighteen-hundred-acre improved farm in the Genesee valley, which is said to be an ideal location for the purpose. Indigent epileptics are to be received and supported by the State, but the colony is expected, when fully established, to be nearly self-supporting. Private patients may be received when there is room for them, the expense of their support being borne by parents or guardians. The Ohio institution, the first of the kind in this country, was founded in 1891, and California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Michigan are now moving in the same direction. Indiana will have to fall into line

The spelling-bee mania which devastated the country a few years ago has broken out again at Atlanta, Ga., in a virulent form. One was given there a few nights ago for the benefit of a local library, at which the Governor of the State gave out the words, three Justices of the Supreme Court acted as judges, and all the prominent citizens of the town were contestants. Before entering on his duties as preceptor the Governor said he would test the capacity of the judges, and he did so by asking the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to spell "Democrat," one of the Associate Justices to spell "cuckoo" and the third to spell "sorehead." They all passed muster and the bee proceeded.

The fourth annual reunion of ex-confederate veterans at Birmingham, Ala., which has just closed, seems to have been highly successful. A pleasing incident of the occasion was the introduction of Gen. Miller, commander of the Alabama department of the G. A. R., who made a speech that was roundly cheered. Theveterans adopted a resolution inviting the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its next National Encampment at Atlanta.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Chat Among the Wires. "Anyway, I don't send people into eternity," remarked the telephone to the trolley. "No," retorted the trolley, "you merely ruin their immortal souls."

Right in His Line.

"Oh," said the lady lecturer, "I have had such a delightful conversation with the gentleman you saw bow to me as we left the train. He told me that the emancipation of woman had been his life work for ever so many years."

"Yes," said the woman who had come to meet her, "that, is so. He has been a divorce lawyer ever since I could remember."

True to His Principles. He is an anti-baseball crank, And to his faith so true That he won't wear his diamond Until the season's through.

Nor will he feast his inner man Upon his loved mince pies, For fear that in the pastry's depths There may be hidden flies.

Last Sunday, at his boarding house, He raised a wrathful howl Because the only meat there was Was stuffed and roasted fowl.

Last week, also, he foreswore drink And will not booze at all, For fear some friend may ask him in To "come and have a bafl."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, whose name was mentioned as the successor of Dr. Spurgeon, is to become pastor of the Salemstreet Congregational Church, of Worcester, Mass.

Commodore Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, has become the father of his third child, and under the will of the late Gov. E. D. Morgan will receive \$750,000, or \$250,-600 for each child The friends of Congressman and Dr.

Thomas Dunn English, of Newark, N. J., say that he has two claims to distinction: He is the author of "Ben Bolt," and he once thrashed Edgar Allen Poe. M. Alphonse Daudet is engaged upon a new work. It is to be called Memoires d'un Paysan, and is a translation from the

Langue d'Oc of the memoir of Baptiste Bonnet, the Burns of Provence.

M. Emile Zola made his debut on the public platform Thursday, when he gave a reading from his new novel, "Lourdes." at the Trocadero, in aid of the pension fund of the Societe des Gens de Lettres. Fully two thousand were present, A St. Petersburg editor has hit upon the notion of printing his journal on paper

suitable for making cigarettes. It is said

that its circulation has been largely increased by this means, as the Russians are largely given to smoking cigarettes, which they make themselves. A number of bachelors of Irwin, Pa., have formed a hard times club. To force economy upon the members the following clause was put into the constitution: "Any

member found calling upon a young lady will be fined \$1, and any member getting married is to furnish a banquet for the remaining members of the club." Blue-eyed men are the most sentimental of the species; at least this is what an eminent physiognomist says. They are pe-

opposite sex. They melt under the warmth of one ardent glance, have emotional, mercurial affections, but are found by coquettes to be easier game to bag than hold. Bishop Blyth, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, asserts in his annual report that "about 100,000 Jews have entered Palestine during the last few years, of whom 5,000 have come within the last seven years; and the arrival of a vaster host is imminent." No one can, he says, possibly forecast the extent of Jewish immigration to

Palestine within the next seven years. The charter of the new Welsh University provides that "Women shall be eligible equally with men for admittance to any degree which the university is by this our charter authorized to confer. Every office hereby created in the university and the membership of every authority hereby constituted shall be open to women equally with men." In this respect the new university is in advance of every British uni-

One of the drawbacks to club membership is the way in which club lists are used by advertisers. The man who belongs to any conspicuous club is persecuted with all sorts of advertisements by mail. Brokers, champagne-dealers, and tailors in particular, take it for granted, apparently, that all the members of a reputable club are rich, and accordingly men who never have money to subscribe to new financial schemes, to waste upon champagne, or to spend upon superfluous clothing, are imortuned by circular and by letter to ease their supposed plethora of purse by doing all these things.

The district of Whitechapel, London, is rapidly ceasing to be, as it is generally considered, a distinctively cockney-populated locality. In 1891 one in every five inhabitants of the district was a foreigner, and since then there has been a great influx of foreigners, mostly Russians and Russian Poles. More than two thousand of these foreigners settled in the district during last year, driving out almost as many Londoners. The birthrate in Whitechapel is 41, as compared with 25 in the western districts of London and 47 in Russia. Even if immigration should cease it is considered pretty certain that the Russians and Poles will soon predominate in Whitechapel.

'Open thy window, O lady fair," The troubador softly sighs, That my thirsty, craving soul may drink Of the light from thy lovely eyes. And the lady fair wished then and there To comply, in the very worst way; But her papa'd put in a burglar Alarm that very day.

-Detroit Tribune. THE COXEY MOVEMENT.

Uncle Sam's soldiers don't stand much fooling from Coxey people or anybody else. -New York Tribune. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Coxey is the fruit of Democracy.-Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. J. S. Coxey proudly asserts that he was the man who struck the match. He'll find that playing with fire is a dangerous practice.-New York World.

The saddest feature about the Coxevites is that if they can neither walk nor steal a railroad train they propose to sit down and stay.—Cincinnati Enquirer. If the armies of tramps are dealt with everywhere as they were in Ohio yester-day, the movement on Washington will

soon be broken up.-Cincinnati Tribune. It is a serious question for the tramps how far they can pursue their journey without being forced to break the law. At present it seems as if Coxey's own original army were the only one that is likely to

reach the capital.-New York Times. The Hon. Silica S. Coxey, of Claggum's Store, continues to want work. Are there no workhouses on the route? Must this eminent ascetic industrialist lack a place in which his strong arms can wield the hammer or the shovel? -New York Sun. With Coxey's men in a state of mutiny. Kelly's dispirited by a cessation of supplies, Fry's tied up in an Indianapolis porkhouse, Hogan's under arrest for stealing a train, and Galvin's in trouble with the authorities for a like reason, the commonwealers are doubtless convinced that all the minions of monopoly have leagued together to give them a hard road to travel.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GOTHAM'S CAT AND DOG LAW. How Household Pets Are Protected and Strays Disposed Of.

New York Sun. If you have an old cat that you've been trying to lose for years and can't, you now have the opportunity for which you've been looking so long. Just entice that cat out to your stoop and shut her out. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will do the rest. The new law under which the society is operating was not devised for the relief of desperate households, but it works that way just the same. It covers the cases of dogs also, and it is preservative as well as destructive. It takes the work of dog licensing and dog impounding out of the city's hands and puts it in the hands of the society. This new system has advantages all around. In the first place, every person who owns or harbors a dog within the corporate limits of this city-so the law reads-must have a license for that dog. The fee is \$2, and the license may be, and must be, renewed yearly for \$1. Application for the license must be made at the office of the society, 10 East Twenty-second street. A blank form is used for the purpose, and you must state the dog's name, sex, breed, age, color and markings. If you're not adept in finding out these things the society will do it for you. Then you must sign your name and give your address. You get a metal tag, numbered, and after you've fixed it to his collar your dog may roam the streets unmolested.

Dogs without licenses will be seized by the society's dog catchers whenever found These dog catchers will be in the uniform of the society-brown Bedford cord suitsand will go around in little red wagons with the society's arms on the panels. They will take the dogs to the society's shelter for lost, strayed and homeless animals, which is the old pound under a new name. There the dogs will be held for forty-eight hours to allow owners to redeem them. At the end of that time they he destroyed if not claimed. Lost dogs bearing the license tag of the society will be taken to the shelter and the owners will be notified. Upon proving ownership they may get back the dogs without

Cats will not be licensed. The society requires, however, that each cat shall have a collar, upon which must be its owner's name and address. The rule of impound to which dogs are subject also applies to cats. They will be seized if found without the identification collar. A provision which is designed to stop dog stealing empowers the society to offer a reward of \$25, to be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person found stealing a dog bearing a license.

Our Great Convention.

Philadelphia Press. The more complete the reports become of the meeting of the Indiana Republican State convention which was held in Indianapolis Wednesday the more remarkable does that gathering appear to be. This is true in every respect. In size, in endelegates and spectators it has probably never been surpassed in Indiana or any other State. The West is famous for its great political gatherings. Nowhere else in the country is there such intense interest and hearty enthusiasm shown in behalf of party matters and party candidates, and Indiana came up to the full measure of the standard. Another conspicuous feature of the convention was the greeting it gave to ex-President Harrison. It was a spontaneous expression of confidence and admiration of which any man might be proud, and coming from the people who have known him all his life, who have watched his public career and know his private life intimately, its significance could not be mistaken. If a State convention is an indication of the condition and prospects of a party, then the Republican party in Indiana must be unusually free from dissensions, and its prospects for carrying the State in November are remarkably bright.

Unlucky or Incompetent?

New York Tribune. Was Secretary Gresham born under an unlucky star? Perhaps that is the easiest theory on which to account for the blunders which he is constantly committing. Look, for instance, at the number of decisions rendered by him as United States judge which have been overturned by the Supreme Court. In the Hawaiian business his genius for blundering has manifested itself steadily and conspicuously. He began wrong, and has been going wrong ever since. In the instructions which he has sent to Minister Willis regarding the status of American citizens who take the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian government he has gone directly counter to the instructions given to Minister Comly in 1882 by Secretary Frelinghuysen, whose position was in accord with an opinion rendered by Attorney-general Brewster.

What the British Drink. London Pall Mall Gazette.

It appears from Sir W. Harcourt's statement in his budget speech that while less coffee and cocoa, strong wines and spirits were drunk last year than usual, there was enforce the interstate-commerce law in this | natural that Southern newspapers should | culiarly susceptible to the influence of the | consumption of tea, light and sparkling | dent Harrison." | ing to find this out.

wines and beer. Tea shows an increase of 6,000,000 pounds, and is clearly ousting coffee even as a breakfast beverage. Between 1876 and 1893 the consumption of strong wines. like port and sherry, has gone down from 11,000,000 gallons to 4,700,000—a very remarkable decline, which has to be set against an increase of 1,000,000 gallons of light and sparkling wine, as well as against the increase in tea and beer. The latter shows a record consumption last year. We are told that this is due to the hot weather.

GEORGIA CLAY EATERS.

Communities Afflicted with a Habit Which Gives Them a Ghastly Look.

Atlanta Constitution. For the sake of information it might be well to state that a clay-eater is a native "cracker" of the State that eats clay instead of snuff. This definition, however simple, carries weight with it when it is taken into consideration that these people make a regular practice of eating at all times dainty morsels of kaolin. Chew it? Certainly. They chew it with as much relish as a tobacco chewer does his quid, but they swallow it with as much relish as a small boy does a green apple. Whole families are afflicted with the

habit, from the grandfather to the father, down to the skinny little tot who cries for his share. They all eat clay regularly and most eagerly. This curious, depraved taste fixes upon them in early childhood, and as they grow

older the habit grows stronger and stronger, until it is an utter impossibility to break off. It seems to be more powerful and deadly than the whisky, opium, morphine or any other habit yet known. Of course, heredity has much to do with it, and the people dwelling in that particular section transmit the habit from generation to generation with singular precision. There is no mistaking a clay-eating "cracker." Like the snuff-consuming variety, their countenances have a distinctly

original and most unearthly cast, resem-

bling more a "death's head with a bone in

its mouth," than anything else. The children have large eyes set deep into the face, accentuated by high skinny cheek bones. These eyes lack lustre and glare with leaden stupidity, from the cadaverous hollows. Then the men and women! Compared with theirs the countenance of Egyptian mummies would look youthful and handsome. The milky whiteness of the skin they have in early childhood has changed into a

parched brown, which falls in loose folds about the face and neck. Deep wrinkles, radiating from their mouths, spread in every conceivable direction. You can easily trace them, for they serve as convenient aqueducts for tobacco juice. This clay which they devour is not, as is

commonly supposed, the red variety of Georgia, but a snow-white variety, with a soft and greasy feel, which crops out in certain localities, and in these spots live the clay-eating crackers of the State. This variety is said to contain arsenic in quite large proportions, thus accounting for the force of the habit and its effects upon the

These people are not without a social instinct, for they hold festivals, and upon the menu clay figures as a prominent dainty. When a family decides to celebrate an event the neighbors are invited, and after several reels are "trotted" lumps of the tempting glebe are handed around for the necessary refreshment. Corn liquor, of course, is a necessary adjunct. A clayeater makes no pretense at regular work. They eke out an existence in the winter by the sale of light 'ood knots in the town and during the summer the more engigetic pick and sell black and huckleberries, waich grow in profusion in the waste places and untilled fields. Some of them own a specie of dwarf, stunted mule, and these, tackled to a little nondescript two-wheeled vehicle, are familiar sights along the highways leading to Milledgeville.

At different times efforts have been made to better the condition of the clay eaters. Preachers of every denomination have tried their hand at turning them from the error of their ways and have failed. They are clay eaters still, and they die as they have lived, in the deepest squalor and misery. With all the luxuries and enlightenment of the nineteenth century at their very door, living almost on the suburbs of a thriving city, while the wires above their heads flash the happenings of a whole world these beings are living the lives of forlorn animals, indifferent to any effort that might be made to better their woeful condition. With no happiness in the present, no pleasant recollections of the past and no hope of the future, they live and die clay eaters of middle Georgia.

An Auroral Arch 2,000 Miles Long. London Nature.

Among the many interesting communications to the Astronomical and Physical So ciety of Toronto during the year 1893, and contained in the volume of the Transactions just received, is one by Mr. Arthur Harvey on the widely observed aurora of July 15. During the display an arch of auroral light rolled up out of the north, and passed the zenith of Toronto, spanning the sky from east to west. Its width was fairly uniform, being from 5 deg. to 7 deg. After lasting for several minutes, its continuity broke up in the east, it wavered at the zenith, and soon vanished. Fortunately, Mr. G. E. Lumsden saw the arch break up and vanish in the same manner. He was at Bala, 110 miles north of Toronto, and saw the arch projected across the constellation Aquilla at a point some 5 deg. north of the celestial equator, or 40 deg. south of the zenith. At Toronto Mr. Harvey saw the same arch at the same time lying across Lyra, at a point about 10 deg. south of the zenith. From these observations the perpendicular height of the arch was found to be 166 miles and its breadth about fifteen miles. If the arch maintained an equal height above the earth its ends were 1,150 miles away, so that the magnificent sight was presented of an auroral belt in the sky with 2,300 miles between its two ex-

Training a Circus Horse.

Philadelphia Record. Standing before a huge circus poster, on Broad street, a veteran ex-showman ex-plained the difficult process of training a young horse to fire off a cannon tied on his back. "The primary lesson," he said, "is to stand near his left side with a pin and a white handkerchief or rag held in the right hand. -Prick him in the upper part of the side, and he will instantly rn and try to seize the rag with h teeth. As soon as he seizes it stop pricking. After a while he will associate the pricking with the rag and will seize it whenever put near his back without pricking. Then tie to the rag a string attached to the trigger of a small pistol fixed to a block banded on his back. He will pull the rag and discharge the piece, and soon grows accustomed to the noise. Gradually diminish the size of the rag until it is merely a white knot, and increase the size of the firearm to a small cannon. Then a slight motion of the hand, as if about to prick him, will cause him to pull the string and fire the cannon.

Chauncey Depew on Woman Suffrage. Recent Interview.

Well, I think I must be content to be in the light of a convert. I have seen the error of my ways. That is, I think that times have changed. The position of woent in some respects from what she used to be. She owns a large amount of property, upon which she is taxed. She has become a great industrial factor. She has a right to say how she shall be taxed and under what laws she shall conduct her business, I think the beginning of my change of opinion was in Wyoming a few years ago. I was traveling through the State and met a great many of the prominent men. I asked them about the workings of woman suffrage and heard nothing but praise for it. I found out that my ideas about all the horrible things which would happen to the home were un founded. I think that woman has a right to the suffrage, and that giving it to her will do good rather than harm, so I signed the petition.

Irrigation by Dog Power.

Manuel E. de Costa, who resides six miles south of Sacramento on the Riverside road. has built an ingenious machine for irrigating his flower garden and his orange and lemon trees. It consists of a wooden wheel ten feet in diameter and with a rim, or tire, about two feet wide. A dog is placed inside the wheel, which is turned by his weight as he gallops in treadmill fashion. The revolution of the axie turns a crank which operates the handle of a pump set in a dug well. After half an hour's exercise the dog is taken out and a fresh dog put in for another half hour. The dogs seem to enjoy the work, for they bark and wag their tails when they are brought to the wheel. They know that it means something good to eat at the end of the half hour's work.

Commonweal Inducements. Indianapolis Independent.

"A dead sure thing" on three meals per day, an opportunity to see the country in the role of commonweal soldier, to have crowds of enthusiastic and applauding citizens receive him at the outskirts of the town and escort him to comfortable quarters for the night, is enough to induce not

only the tramp to join the procession, but

many a day laborer to throw up his job and

play soldier under Coxey or some other

fool crank A Title of Honor. Philadelphia Press.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are trying to copy that sticky, pachydermatous kind of wit, for which the New York

In some round-about way the phrase is supposed to convey a slur upon the ex-President for delivering a course of lectures before the students of Stanford University in California. But instead of being discredit to the ex-President it was an honor to him to be capable of writing such a course of lectures. There have not been more than five Presidents of the United States able to perform such a task. When Grover Cleveland went out of the White House in 1889 he could only sit as a secoy for a law firm in New York city and write pudgy letters to parents who named their habies after him or to tell how much time a man ought to give to his dog or in favor of pardoning a murderer down in Tennessee. A request for him to deliver a course of college lectures would have excited a wave of laughter from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. There is no danger that Grover Cleveland will ever be dubbed

"professor."

FAMOUS WALTZ WRITER. Johann Strauss Became a Musician in

Spite of His Father.

Literary Digest. All over the world men and women dance the waltz, and in nine cases out of ten they trip to music written by Johann Strauss. Most people think that Strauss is one person, though such a mistake is not likely to be made in this city, which, a year or two ago, was visited by the Viennese or-chestra, so ably conducted by the nervous and excitable Edouard Strauss. The successful concerts given at the Auditorium by that organization resulted in a general diffusion of the knowledge that the conductor was one of a family of four famous writers of dance music-a father and four sons. The eldest of these sons, Johann, is universally recognized as the king of waltz music, and on Oct. 15 of this year Vienna, his birthplace, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of his musical career. His father, the elder Johann Strauss, died in 1849, at the age of forty-five, having in that comparatively short life earned world-wide celebrity as a composer of dance music. Johann, the son, was born in 1825, and was intended by his father for a commercial career. The youth wished to study with a view to following in his father's footsteps, but this was denied him, and after finishing his education he became a clerk in a savings bank. This was satisfactory to the father, but young Johann's artistic aspirations found a supporter in his mother, whose womanly perception enabled her to see that existence in a bank would never do for her music-loving son. By her connivance he had been taking violin lessons since he was six years old, and when but little older he wrote his first waltz. This effort was brought to notice on its author's fiftieth birthday, appearing on a programme under the title of "First Thoughts." At the age of nineteen he succeeded in overcoming his father's objections to his adoption of a professional career. and on Oct. 15, 1844, made his geou, as a conductor at a concert hall in Heitzin. He was a success from the start, abandoning the bank for good and all, and has ever since been recognized as the greatest living writer of waltz music. On the death of his father Johann incorporated his own band with that now left without a leader, and, with the combined organizations, made a

tour of the leading European cities. Strauss devoted himself for more than a quarter of a century to the composition of dance music. His Opus 314 was "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," which is now a national Austrian popular piece. According to the New York Times it was originally written for male chorus and orchestra, and it paved the way for its composer's entrance into the field of operetta. It is said that the direct impulse to the new development of his ability was given by his wife, Jetty Treffz, a famous singer and actress, whom he married in 1863. She is credited with having said, "Offenbach's operas are nothing but dance music. My husband writes the best dance music in the world; therefore he shall be the German Offenbach." In 1871 Johann Strauss produced at the Theater an der Wien his "Indigo and die Vierzig Rauber," his first operetta. The libretto of this work was not good, but the Viennese found that their favorite dance music was delightful when sung, and they showed Strauss very plainly that they would be glad to have some more of it. The result was that Johann Strauss became famous all over Europe and America as an operetta composer. Some of his works, such as "Die Fledermaus," are provided with excellent libretti, and the music is in the composer's best vein. In this country he is known widely as the writer of "The Merry "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief, 'Prince Methusalem" and "The Gypsy Baron." He personally visited this country in 1869, when he appeared at Gilmore's peace jubilee in Boston, where his conducting of his own music was one of the most agreeable features of the concerts.

The Millionaire and the Dollar. Hebrew Standard

The man who has a million but too often feels poor, because his wish is to have another, and until he gets it he is in misery. A story was told us by one of the large hatters in this city of a man, whose wealth is estimated in the millions, who was wont to get a new hat each season, and who because of the depression of business recently told the merchant that he "thought he couldn't afford to get a new one," but would make the old do, and asked to have it "brushed up a little.

This is a sample case of the millionaire, who, if his income is not enlarging annually or may become impaired a triffe, feels himself more poverty stricken than the laborer who gets a dollar and a half a day on the "big pipes." Some of the countries on the other side

of the sea have endeavored to limit the extent of individual fortunes, and it is a debatable question whether, if such a law could be passed in this country, it would not greatly contribute to the peace of mind and happiness of those who can reach the limit, and thus make better men and more useful members of the community of them.

On the Return Trip.

New York Commercial Advertiser. The cowardly State authorities and silly bumpkins who are fetting the armies of tramps through their territory "on to Washington," and giving them food to get rid of them, take no heed for the morrow. When these revolted tramps start on the return trip ravenous, bruised, beaten, footsore and savage and take to the bush there will be a widespread regret that their advance was ever countenanced.

The Way It Seems to Outsiders. Detroit Free Press.

The developments made through witnesses in that notorious bank-wrecking case at Indianapolis were such as to shock the moral sense of even a very worldly community; but it is still more disgusting to find two of the jurors, disregardful of their oaths and the claims of justice, offering themselves for sale. The quicker these men are put behind the bars the safer the good people of Indiana will feel.

Very Tiresome. Boston Transcript.

The affected use of "one" by certain writers is becoming very tiresome to many. When we read something like this: "When one first lands in England one naturally expects to meet many Englishmen, and one is not disappointed. One encounters in one short street more Englishmen than one can count'-we wish we were informed of the experience of two, three and the other fellows.

It Is a Way of Men.

Berry Benson, in the Century. A man loved a woman, but she laughed at him. Then, through grief, he became ill and was like to die in very despair of her love. Whereat pity touched her heart, and pity grew to love. When he came to know this, having now the love he so yearned to possess, he rejoiced greatly and arose from his bed. And straightway he began to love another woman.

What He Will Get.

Pittsburg Dispatch. That Hoosier juror who set his price and agreed to sell himself for it won't get the money he sought, but he is likely to get a dose of Uncle Sam's justice that will cure him of all desire for similar bargains in the future.

A Striker. Philadelphia Record.

"Mr. Hardup is rather nice looking, but I don't think there is anything particularly striking about him." "Don't, eh? I guess you didn't see him strike me for twenty a while ago."

Recalling Facts.

Philadelphia Press. Stocks began to rise when Benjamin Harrison was elected President. And there were no Coxey armies during his four years in office, either.

The Breath of Reform. New York World.

The trouble at Washington is that the breath of reform is heavy with the blended odors of whisky and sugar.

Correct. New York Tribune. The Republicans of Indiana "mean busi-

ness" this year, and the Democrats are going to find this out.

As It Appears Abroad.

New York Tribune. The Republicans of Indiana "mean business" this year, and the Democrats are go-